

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2883

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

## Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS  
ABOUT THE  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per  
annum is being paid in Death claims  
year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling

and have increased 50 per cent. in the  
last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced  
by more than double the number of new  
carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods  
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS. 600,000. \$833,333.33  
EQUAL TO ..... \$83,333.33  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$38,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LIE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.  
LOU TEE SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been  
appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-  
GERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on Business at  
Amoy and Fornosa, as MERCHANT and  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS,  
Amoy, 10th June, 1891.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers  
in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as  
MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style  
of SHEWAN & Co.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMEES will  
sign the firm's name.

ROBT. SHEWAN,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.  
Ltd., under their letters of credit issued  
account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the  
Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER  
MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney,  
will conduct the business of *The Hongkong  
Telegraph*.

R. FRASER SMITH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the  
Naval Storekeeper until 10 a.m. on MON-  
DAY, the 13th instant, for the supply to H.M.  
Naval Yard from time to time as required  
of FIREWOOD, LIME, QUICKLIME,  
BROOMS, BASKETS (large & small), CHAR-  
COAL, CHUNAM, FRESHWATER SAND  
CHATTIES (earthenware), CANES (Rattan), and  
KEROSINE OIL.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily  
be accepted.

H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FURTHER CALL, at the rate of 1/2 Stg.  
per Share, upon the Company's Shares of  
New Issue (1/2 at present paid up) will be made  
on the 10th inst.

Shareholders are requested to arrange for their  
agents to accompany their remittance, in order  
that the necessary endorsement may be made.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company,  
will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-  
DAY, the 11th July, at noon, for the purpose of  
presenting the Report of the Directors, together  
with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891,  
and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th

July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CHAS. F. HARTON,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION, LIMITED.

BY a Resolution of the Board of Directors at  
a Meeting held on the 12th day of June, 1891,  
the following Shares Numbered 2269/3018,  
3019/3088, 5125/4277, 5857/5380 were duly  
declared to be FORFEITED, and at a Meeting  
held on the 12th day of June, 1891, the following  
Shares Numbered 1652/2904, 4206, 6111/6128  
were duly declared to be FORFEITED.

By Order of the Directors.

W. S. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1891.

THE HONGKONG & WAMPAA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of One Share in this  
COMPANY, numbered 1365, standing in the  
Register in the name of Messrs. DUNN,  
MCLEVEY & Co., having been FORST, notice is  
hereby given that a new certificate for the said  
one share will be issued fourteen days hence, and that  
the original certificate, unless produced  
within that period will thereafter be held by the  
Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st July, Dr. JORDAN and  
Dr. BELL will REMOVE to No. 9,  
Praya Central, part of the premises, lately  
occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS of the Under-  
signed has this day been transferred to  
the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE  
Co., Ltd.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager  
and the Completion of the Bank's Per-  
manent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND  
CALL of 1/2 per Share has been POSTPONED  
until FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. DOWNES.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

W. S. MARTEL,  
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
4, DUDDELL STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-  
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been  
appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-  
GERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS  
of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COM-  
PANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in  
New York of all their Estate, Property and  
Effects whenever situated for the benefit of  
their Creditors and have appointed HENRY  
HANNAH of New York, Attorneys and Trustees  
of the said Estate, Property and Effects.

And notice is also given that the said HENRY  
HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his  
Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purpose  
of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all  
Creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said  
firm are hereby requested to forward particular  
of their claims to the undersigned.

And all persons being indebted to the said  
firm or holding any goods or property of the  
said firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby  
notified not to make payment or part with  
the same except to the undersigned.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1891.

W. SAMSON TAYLOR,  
No. 7, Praya Central,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

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SHEWAN & Co.

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R. FRASER SMITH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

MOOTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,

(From 7, Broadway & Son and Collard & Collard).

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale, Hire, or

Purchase by easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Slip Pianos, Transposing Pianos, Old Pianos

taken in exchange.

PIANO TUNING.

Once in two months ..... \$15 per year.

Once a month and INCLUDING all repairs of a minor nature, and the keeping of the Piano in good order and condition ..... \$48

Single Tuning ..... \$3.

REPAIRS and RE-BUILDING of Pianos, Organs, &c., a specialty. We have had 16 years

extensive, practical experience in China, and all our TUNERS AND REPAIRERS have been trained in

the best factories in England. Estimates for Work and Guarantee.

MOOTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

780

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESALE DRINK.  
DAKIN'S  
LEMON SQUASH.  
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUENCHING.  
PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.  
(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old  
founded Brands all of which are of ex-  
cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our  
London House, and bought direct from the most  
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled  
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the  
best growth at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state  
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,  
and initial letter for quality desired.

Order through Local Post or by Telegram  
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case  
Case, Per Box  
A Alto Douro, good quality,  
Green Capsule ..... \$10 \$1.00

B Vintage, Superior quality,  
Red Capsule ..... 12 1.10

C Fine Old, Vintage, superior  
quality, Black Seal Capsule 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra  
superior, Violet Capsule  
(Old Bottled) ..... 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner  
wine, Green Capsule ..... 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner  
wine, Green Seal Capsule ..... 7.50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural  
Sherry, White Capsule ..... 10 1.00

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale  
Natural Sherry, Red Seal  
Capsule ..... 10 1.00

D Very Superior Old Pale  
Dry, choice old wine,  
White Seal Capsule ..... 14 1.50

E Extra Superior Old Pale  
Dry, very finest quality,  
Black Seal Capsule (Old  
Bottled) ..... 18 1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret,  
Red Capsule ..... \$4 \$4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule ... 4.50 5.00

C St. Julien ..... 7 0.75

D La Rose ..... 11 1.00

Per Case  
Case, Per Dozen  
Quarts.

BRANDY.

A Hennessey's Old Pale, Red  
Capsule ..... \$12 1.10

B Superior Very Old Cognac,  
Red Capsule ..... 14 1.15

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac,  
Red Capsule ..... 18 1.50

D Hennessey's Finest Very Old  
Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vin-  
tage, Red Capsule ..... 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule ..... 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow  
Blend, Blue Capsule with  
Name and Trade Mark ..... 8 0.75

C Watson's Abelson-Glenlivet,  
Red Capsule, with Name and  
Trade Mark ..... 8 0.75

D Watson's H. & D. Blend of  
the Finest Scotch Malt  
Whiskies, Violet Capsule ..... 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur  
Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green  
Capsule ..... 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old,  
Green Capsule ..... 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine  
Old, Green Capsule ..... 12 1.10

GERMANY, BOURBON WHISKY,  
fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, to  
1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White  
Capsule ..... 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva ..... 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet  
Capsule ..... 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.10 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino  
Curaçao Herring's Cherry Cordial  
Chartreuse Dr. Siegel's Angostura  
5] Bitters, &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER AND THE TRIPLE  
ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 1st.  
The Emperor of Germany has announced a  
continuance for six years of the triple alliance.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.  
A severe earthquake has occurred at San  
Francisco, causing a panic.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.  
informs us that the Company's steamer *Forams*  
left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

We are informed by the agent of the G. & A.  
G. S. Co. that the steamship *Oceanic*, with mail,  
etc., from San Francisco to the 15th size, etc.  
has arrived at Yokohama, and is  
about to leave for this port to-morrow.

BEFORE Mr. Wise to-day eleven gamblers seized  
at Shau-ki-wan by Inspector Bullin and five (out  
of a company of twenty) captured at Aberdeen  
by Sergeant Jones, were welcomed as usual and  
allowed to contribute \$5 each, two who appeared  
to be proprietors increasing their subscription to  
\$25 each.

WE are glad to note that a large number of seats  
for to-night's performance have been booked,  
and that a big house is assured. Mr. Mdn  
deserves well of the Hongkong public, and it  
is to be hoped that they will take full advantage  
of the opportunity and "roll up" if only to display  
their appreciation of so sterling an actor.

AMONGST the very many other objects of  
art and *verso* which are now being displayed  
at his rooms, No. 2 Duddell Street, by  
Mr. W. S. Marten are some dozen water-colors  
descriptive of Japanese art and scenery. These  
drawings are of rare merit, and were painted by  
one of the leading Japanese artists of the day.  
They are well worth viewing.

AN amusing incident occurred yesterday in  
Queen's Road which in all probability may lead  
to a Police Court case. A well-known young  
man-about-town who has the exclusive  
privilege of being termed by intimate friends  
"Jelly-fish Joe" was cornered by a chair coolie  
who in terms more expressive than polite  
demanded ten cents, the fare due for an alleged  
ride in the demander's boat. The claim was  
elegantly denied and repudiated and a Sunday  
coat was sacrificed in consequence. The sequel  
will follow:

THE local press has not as yet all a monopoly of  
genius. The Bar possesses talent greater than  
even Browne's. In a small suit before the  
Acting Chief Justice to-day, his Lordship, after  
hearing the plaintiff's case, was thinking of  
dismissing it forthwith as too absurd. But  
counsel for the defence (plaintiff was unassisted  
by talent) could not think of hiding his light  
under a bushel, and insisted on going on, and  
when he had finished, his Lordship said "I was  
very doubtful about plaintiff's case—until I  
heard your defense," and then decided for the  
plaintiff with costa.

JAMES D. HOUSTON, who has been described as  
the "First Lieutenant" of the lynching mob at  
New Orleans, is said to wear a coat-of-mail  
underneath his everyday clothes. For ten years  
he was the political "boss" of Louisiana and  
held some of the most lucrative offices in the  
State. He came into power in 1876 under  
the first Democratic administration. During  
his period of office he was engaged in some  
half-dozen shooting affairs and escaped from all  
of them without a scratch. Those who witnessed  
several solemnly affirm that the bullets of Houston's  
adversary bounded back from him, and in no  
cutting scrape could he be injured. He was  
regarded with superstition by the ignorant in  
New Orleans. He met with political defeat some  
years ago and has seldom been before the  
public since.

In the Police Court to-day Mr. Wise had before  
him the cross summons for assault brought  
against the excise officers of the Opium Farm by two  
men whom they had convicted of possessing  
contraband opium on board a junk employed in  
the Praya reclamation. The Government  
contractor's brother, Tsang Yu Shan, stated  
that he saw the assault, and when he  
boarded the junk to his boat to remonstrate with  
the man who was assaulted, chased into his boat, and  
again assaulted him. He was not the aggressor.  
Inspector Mackie and Inspector Hennessey had  
both known Tsang Yu Shan many years, and  
knew nothing against him. He had a good  
name. One of the prisoners convicted of having  
the opium; one of the junk's crew, and Tsang  
Yu Shan's boat-woman, deposed that the officers  
committed the assault. The case was remanded  
to the Officer Administering the Government  
of Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary also submitted to the  
Council two financial minutes from the Officer  
Administering the Government recommending  
the Council to vote a sum of \$16,640, to cover  
certain increases to salaries, in excess of the  
Estimates for 1891, and \$2,800 being amount  
required for the printing and binding of 200  
copies of a concise edition of Ordinances of  
Hongkong, from 1844 to 1890.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following  
questions:

1. What is the total estimated expenditure of  
the Government under the head of salaries  
for the year 1891 on the basis of the  
increased pay and allowances sanctioned by  
the Right Honourable the Secretary of  
State's Despatch dated 3rd April last, and  
7th ult.

2. Will the Honourable the Surveyor General  
lay upon the table a statement shewing  
what has been done, and how much money  
has been spent up to date in connection  
with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge  
over Bowrington Canal, and improvements  
on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for  
which the Council voted \$10,000 in the  
Estimates for Extraordinary Public Works  
for 1891.

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a  
copy of their letter conveying the thanks of  
the Hongkong Government for the services  
rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and  
his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial  
and condign punishment the *Nanwu* pirates.

The Colonial Secretary said in reply to the  
first question that the total amount was \$75,693.  
In reply to the second question he might point  
out before answering it that there were two  
distinct estimates passed by the Council, one for  
the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over  
Bowrington Canal, and the other for the  
improvement of the Happy Valley recrea-  
tion ground. The \$32,000 applied only to  
what he had in his resolution fully  
done, and as far as possible, to the Praya  
bridge. The \$10,000 was spent on the recreation  
ground during 1890, \$6,772 up to May 1st, 1891.  
In reply to the third question, he was directed by  
His Excellency, the Officer Administering the  
Government to reply that it was inexpedient  
and unusual to lay on the table letters of that  
description, and the Government saw no reason  
to do so on this occasion.

CHINESE KOWLOON GAMBLING.

Mr. Whitehead then moved the resolutions  
of which he had given notice. He said—  
Notwithstanding your Excellency's assurance  
at the last meeting of Council that this question  
of public gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon is  
exercising the serious attention of the Govern-  
ment I think it well to move the resolutions of  
which I have given notice. It may seem  
necessary to do so, but my object in bringing  
them forward in this Council is to help, if  
possible, to strengthen the hands of the Govern-  
ment by getting public opinion to also move  
in the matter. The Press, I think, may safely  
be regarded as one of the greatest powers  
of the present age, and as doing the local and  
other newspapers in China will warmly take  
up this most important subject, as gambling  
is an abomination to them.

THE many people believe that His Holiness of Rome  
lives in simple style and that he is to be pitied  
for his poverty; but the contrary is the case. The  
Vatican contains 9,200 rooms, 240 staircases, 38  
courts, a park, and six gardens. The Pope  
takes his drives without going outside the walls  
of the Vatican. It is with the utmost difficulty  
that even the highest foreign personages and the  
"big wigs" of Catholicism are allowed to visit  
it, special favour, the private apartments of the  
Pope. They are conducted through the library,  
then through a hidden door, up a parlor, winding  
staircase into a small bedroom, hung with green  
paper and containing a narrow iron bedstead with  
curtains, a gridiron, a table, two chairs and the  
inevitable crucifix. The dining-room opens  
on one side of the bedroom, and the happy visitor,  
filled with pity, at this apparent poverty, is  
ignorant that a little farther on, upon the same  
floor, are the real private apartments of the Pope,  
composed of 20 sumptuous rooms, furnished  
with all the gorgeous splendour of luxury, and

at the upper settlement of Molokai, writes Sister  
Rose Gertrude, the time hangs very heavily on  
the hands of even those ease-loving children of  
the tropics. Some few, in the first stage of  
the disease, build cottages, some cultivate taro,  
tobacco, sugar-cane, and other plants in small  
enclosed patches. In the older times they  
distilled strong and harmful liquors, but this is now,  
happily, forbidden by law. The sea around abounds with all kinds of  
fish, and the stronger ones pass hours in  
this favorite pursuit. There are a number of  
horses at the settlement, too, and sometimes  
there are horse-races, the training for which is  
an amusement to them for weeks beforehand.  
The women fish or ride, too. As a rule they  
are not much given to domestic pursuits,  
though some still make hats, and gorgeous  
quilts with birds and flowers cut out of  
colored rags, stitched on the white calico.  
But those who can work are almost dis-  
inclined to do so, by the utter uselessness of  
their industry. "We are dying," say they;  
"why should we waste our time in working to  
leave good things behind for those who do not  
care for us?" The Chinese plant taro and rice,  
and establish bread and cake stores, and even  
make candy for those who have the good fortune  
to receive money from their friends on the other  
islands. Of course there are many who from  
loss of hands or feet are unable to work, and  
there is the saddest lot. They have literally  
nothing to do but sleep and smoke, and their  
lives are utterly miserable.

MESSRS. DODWELL, CARILLI & CO., Agents for the  
Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer  
*Embrizo of Japan* left Vancouver for Yokohama  
on Wednesday afternoon last; and that the silk  
in this steamer was delivered in New York  
yesterday.

At the Magistracy to-day a boatman was charged  
with being in unlawful possession of some \$8  
worth of new Manila rope. He was engaged to  
take a large coil from the Rope Works to a  
vessel, and a man was sent with him to take  
care of it. Cerberus slept, and the boatman  
dexterously abstracted the centre of the coil.  
He now said that his uncle gave him the  
rope; the said uncle being now dead. He was  
fined \$20.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held  
this afternoon. There were present—H. E.  
Major-General Digby Butler, Officer Adminis-  
tering the Government; Mr. W. M. Goodman  
(Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach  
(Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown  
(Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart  
(Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones  
(Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick,  
T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryde, and Ho Kai.

from the breach of those laws. Their refusal to  
so interfere could not but be regarded as an  
unneighbourly and a most unfriendly act towards  
a friendly power. Under the circumstances I  
therefore move:

1. That the existence of gambling houses in  
Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of  
gambling by the authorities there is and  
has been for some time past a very serious  
cause of annoyance and injury to the  
inhabitants of this Colony and tends to  
render ineffective recent legislation in  
Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to move  
the Chinese authorities with a view to the  
entire suppression of public gambling, and  
gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

Mr. Ryde begged to second the resolutions  
moved by his hon. friend. He thoroughly  
agreed with what had been said of the injury  
which these gambling houses produced.  
Through them every encouragement was given  
to people to gamble there—launches were provided,  
and even refreshments as well. The houses  
could not do anything but harm, and the  
suppression of them would undoubtedly be most  
beneficial. He would also mention that there  
was another place where gambling was carried  
on—he had seen it not long ago—a small  
village just outside the Cosmopolitan Dock,  
where at the time he saw it the workmen from  
the docks used to go and risk all their pay. He  
thought that that place also should be looked to.  
He had not seen it recently, but was informed  
that it still existed. Gambling was carried  
on at Macao, and could not be suppressed  
there, of course; but it only made it  
more attractive to the gambler to have a place  
at his door, and a gambling house at Kowloon  
could work his ruin in very much shorter time  
than at Macao. On these grounds he seconded  
the resolutions with great pleasure.

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moved by his hon. friend. He thoroughly  
agreed with what had been said of the injury  
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Through them every encouragement was given  
to people to

W. R. Lee, of Springfield, O., 28 years of age, has been appointed Royal Physician to the King of Siam. Your American contemporary goes on to add that "The stories of the astounding cures made by the above mentioned physician have filled Siam with wonder, and what it took the native doctors five weeks to cure with their pagan tomfoolery, young Lee could cure in five days."

In reply to the first statement, Dr. Lee has simply been appointed by the Siamese Government Resident Physician at the Bangkok General Hospital, and His Majesty's Medical adviser is Dr. Gowin, well known in the medical profession. Dr. Lee originally came to Siam as a Missionary doctor, and has now returned as a civilian to take service under the Government.

With regard to the second assertion of "pagan tomfoolery," the writer of the item must be entirely ignorant of the fact that the Siamese Medical Service is at present most controlled and managed by young Siamese doctors who have gained their diplomas in Edinburgh and America.

It is often provocative of disgust to read, in Yankee and other ill-informed papers, so-called news items referring to the enlightened and progressive Kingdom of Siam, but that a widely read journal like the *Telegraph*, published so near Bangkok, should without comment reproduce erroneous assertions regarding that country is passing strange, especially since it only the other day ridiculed a Yankee paper for announcing that "Manbou" had been captured, disguised as a cootie near Senaput" and that "General Tchong-ki-long had been arrested at Fouchow and behaved within 24 hours."

I am, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
X.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.  
[We publish "X's" effusion, but at the same time do not think the subject worthy the ink that he has wasted on it. "III informed Yankee papers" is good, and makes us smile—but that is not the only instance in which our correspondent has clutched the wrong end of the stick.—Ed.]

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd July.

The indefatigable "old Naval officer," Deputy Commissioner Cocker, is to the fore as usual and to-morrow proceeds—to the entrance of the Back Reach to superintend the placing of lights, buoys, beacons, etc., in anticipation of its opening in a few days. It was to have been opened last month, as you stated, but the "riot" stopped operations.

The foreign scare, having subsided and foreigners for the time being having gained the ascendancy, we may look to an augmentation of foreign business. The Captain and officers of H.M.S. *Plumper* give a smoking concert to Shammen residents to-morrow evening on board their vessel, which is being looked forward to by the community as a break in the dull monotony of Shammen life.

The Canton Electric Light Co. is still emulating that of Hongkong, and I understand the other theatres are to follow suit and be illuminated by this medium. The boilers for the Company, made by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of your colony, are completed, and are to be shipped in a few days. It is seldom one has had the privilege of rubbing shoulders against such an intelligent and energetic gentleman as Mr. Wifese, the superintendent of the Electric Light Company, and it is to be congratulated upon the method he has so successfully carried out in inspiring the Chinese with confidence in one of the most portentous, while being the latest branch of practical science.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

From the trade reports and statistics for the Treaty Ports and Cores, just issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, we extract the following:

LAPP.

When noticing in my report on the trade of this district for the year 1889 the memorandum drawn up by the Commission appointed by the Governor of Macao to consider the means best calculated to develop the commercial importance of that port, says Commissioner Hippisley, I ventured to express the hope that the continuance of the liberal régime of the foreign Inspectorate at the Customs Stations near Macao, in which that Commission recognized the main cause of the improvement which had already made itself apparent in the trade there, would, coupled with the abolition of taxation then recently sanctioned by the late Governor General of the Liang Kwang, result in a greater and more marked increase of trade here during 1890. This hope, I am happy to state, has been realized, the total value of the trade of this district (Tls. 10,156,650), exclusive of the junk trade between Macao and Hongkong (valued at Tls. 3,671,650), showing an increase of 14 per cent over that of 1889 and of 21 per cent, over that of 1888. This increase, satisfactory as it is, would, however, have been undoubtedly much larger but for two reasons: (1) the reimposition of the taxation which had been abolished towards the close of 1889, and (2) the failure of the third rice crop throughout a considerable portion of the province in consequence of a long-continued drought, and in others, where water was abundant, of blight which affected the grain so seriously that the ears blackened and withered away before maturity. How seriously this latter calamity must have diminished the purchasing power of this province will be apparent from the fact that it was necessary to import through the Canton, Kowloon, and Lappa offices 6,764,000 piculs of rice, as against 4,012,000 piculs in 1889; or, in other words, to incur an increased expenditure of nearly three million taels for this food product alone.

On the other hand, agriculturists had real cause for gratitude for the step taken by the late Governor-General in legalizing with In-limits the export of rice to Hongkong and Macao, for, thanks to it, they were, in spite of a partial failure of crops, enabled to export through this and the Kowloon office 21,645 piculs besides an additional quantity of 43,005 piculs for the use of the Chinese residing in those places, the price realized for each picul of which was sufficient to cover the cost of twice that quantity of foreign rice.

The shipments of black tea, fired, and unfired, to be fired in Macao, fell from 31,352 piculs to 26,890 piculs, while those of green tea increased from 1,300 piculs to 2,344 piculs. The estimated value of these articles rose, however, from Tls. 351,000 to Tls. 360,000, owing to the fact that receipts of fired tea show an increase of nearly 70 per cent. These teas, I am informed, brought very satisfactory prices on the Chinese market, especially lower grade qualities, which realizedled profits throughout the season; the higher grades seemed to hold out better prospects at first, but quotations soon fell away, and later on cost prices were scarcely maintained at the sales. It has been suggested that the British public is gradually realizing that the Indian tea produces deleterious effects on the digestion—the proposal to start a tea farm to prepare the leaf for mixing with India tea, in order to neutralize such effects, being adduced in support of this view—and it is hoped by those interested in this traffic that public taste may yet turn to the China product. So long, how-

ever, as the complaints from both Great Britain and Russia of adulteration by the Chinese dealer continue as loud as they are at present, any such hope seems over-optimistic. On the contrary, an entire change in the method of picking and firing seems a necessary preliminary to anything like a rehabilitation of the China leaf.

The number of junks which found employment in the carrying trade of this district amounted to 24,251, as compared with 21,768 in 1889, or an increase of a per cent. But the number of those which arrived or departed with cargo—which, after all, is the only test of increase or decrease in the shipping trade—was 20,120, as compared with 18,631 in 1889, i.e., an increase of 8 per cent. By these vessels 121,238 travellers passed inwards to China and 121,159 from China, a decrease of over 38,000 inwards as compared with 1889, but an increase of some 10,000 outwards. The total capacity of these 24,251 junks aggregated 1,221,667 tons, giving an average of 50 tons per junk. In reality, their size varies from 300 to 350 tons in the case of a junk trading to the Straits or to Ningpo, down to but a very few tons in the case of vessels trading to ports in the immediate neighbourhood. An interesting feature in this connexion is the change which is taking place throughout this province in navigation. It is but a few years ago that the first junk propelled by a stern wheel, worked on the tread-mill or Chinese chain-pump system, made its appearance at Canton. Experiments were then made to test the relative economy both in time and in working expenses of such a vessel compared with one propelled in the usual way by sail. The superiority of the former in both respects having been clearly demonstrated, the stern wheel came gradually to be fitted to most of the regular trading junks plying on the inland waterways, and these boats are now to be met with everywhere, even up as far as Wuchow-fu, in the Kwangtung province. In my last report I noticed a new departure, namely, the sanction granted to the owners of lines of regular passenger-boats to employ launches for towing purposes. This privilege has already been largely availed of, and passage-boats towed by launches are now to be seen all over the Kwangtung and Shihking-prefectures. The fee charged, however, for a license—\$3,000 to \$3,000 a year—appears to be unduly heavy, for, coupled with the cost of the launch, it means an expenditure monthly of \$60 or \$700 beyond what would be sufficient were no launch used. Hence three or four junk owners usually combine to hire one launch; and so well is the security against pirates and the punctuality of movement appreciated, that after a few months enhanced receipts more than cover this large initial outlay.

The foreign opium has never recovered from its great drop in 1881; and the quantity imported last year, though exceeding that of either 1888 or 1889, was still below that of 1887. At present it is an unimportant factor in our trade; but whether the increased taxation on native opium, to be inaugurated in the spring, will give the foreign drug, with its superior quality, a chance of competing or not, remains to be seen.

The increased taxation, combined with the intended stricter suppression of secret cultivation, may tend to discourage Native production, and so conduce to give the foreign article another chance. The native opium crop of 1888 was estimated at 6,000 piculs, and the increase since has probably not been large.

The advance in the values of exports going abroad during the past three years is noteworthy, the figures being Tls. 34,000, Tls. 99,000, and Tls. 179,000 respectively; but this branch of our trade is naturally insignificant, as we have little direct intercourse with foreign countries. Our re-exports, too, are not worth noticing.

Original Shipment Coastwise which had been pretty steady for the previous three years about Tls. 5,500,000, made a sudden leap forward last year to over Tls. 7,000,000, an increase of Tls. 1,500,000, or about 28 per cent. The exportations of beans and beansprouts were very large, reaching as much as 2,813,345 piculs and 2,623,187 piculs respectively; and the former was 46 per cent. ahead of the previous year and 6 per cent. ahead of the previous "record" year (1888) for this product, while the latter was 38 per cent. ahead of 1889 and 29 per cent. of its "record" year (1887). Bean oil, however, showed a falling off of 43 per cent.; but this article is chiefly carried in native craft, steamers being only tempted to take it by high freight to the ports of China, due to the failure of the groundnut crop there and consequent demand for edible and burnable oil. By reference to the figures, however, we find that the quantity taken by foreign vessels during the two years 1889 and 1890 exceeded the amount carried by them during the previous seven years.

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It is not easy to characterize by a name the relation between the broker and his customer, says the appellate court in reversing the decision of the trial court. "For all ordinary purposes it may be admitted that the broker purchases as the agent of his customer and then holds the stock to secure a debt; but if by the transaction the customer is enabled to do that which is prohibited, to wit, purchase stock on margin, it must be held to be within the prohibition, and if Hooker did not sell himself to plaintiff, but was only the instrument through whom the illegal end was accomplished, he being privy to the design, the same result would follow."

In the accomplishment of the unlawful purpose, he took the place of the vendor and carried the stock, as the vendor might have done, and the end was thus reached *per interpositam personam*. The end attained, and not the form of the transaction, must determine the question.

For this reason the judgment of the lower court was reversed and a new trial was ordered.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

A regular customer and had lost heavily. Being short of money, he conveyed in trust the property sued for to defendant Root—who was in Hooker's employ—to cover margins, and to enable Cashman to continue his speculations in stocks. Hooker valued the property at \$3,000, and to that extent Cashman could buy on margin without putting up money.

They continued to deal together until Hooker became insolvent, in 1886, at which time he held certain stocks for Cashman, and according to Hooker's books Cashman owed him \$1,347. Cashman did not dispute the correctness of the account, according to the course of dealing between the parties or their understanding at the time, but claimed that the debt was illegal and the contract void, because the State Constitution provides that "all contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void and any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party paying it by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction."

Root contended that Hooker was acting merely as broker or agent and that the property held by him as security constituted the relation of pledge and pledge, which is not prohibited by the constitution. This view was adopted by the trial court, which found that the stock was purchased by Hooker as agent and belonged to Cashman, and that Hooker never sold stock to, or bought from plaintiff.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd July, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Temperature in ° Fahr. 10 a.m.	Humidity in per cent. 10 a.m.	Wind in force 10 a.m.	Wind direction 10 a.m.	Wind in force 4 p.m.	Wind direction 4 p.m.
Wu-hu-shoo.	80.38	50	3	SE	3	SE
Tsao-pan.	80.38	50	3	SE	3	SE
Nan-pan.	80.38	50	3	SE	3	SE
Fuk-chow.	80.65	50	3	SE	3	SE
Amoy.	80.65	50	3	SE	3	SE
Shang-hai.	80.65	50	3	SE	3	SE
Hang-chow.	80.19	50	3	SE	3	SE
Victoria Peak.	80.63	50	3	SE	3	SE
Macao.	80.58	50	3	SE	3	SE
Hongkong.	80.58	50	3	SE	3	SE
Colaba.	80.77	50	3	SE	3	SE
Cape St. James.	80.77	50	3	SE	3	SE

The barometer is rising steadily. Gradient moderate for south-westerly winds. Weather warm, overcast and wet.

The regent to toll the solemn death knell of the convict. Half a minute later the executioner appeared wearing his scarlet hood, with bare arms, and shouldering a gleaming axe as the insignia of his ghastly office.

Reindel, the headsman, is a stalwart, and well proportioned man, who stood fully six feet in his shoes, had a strong face and wore a heavy beard.

Behind Reindel came his three lusty sons, each wearing a pair of leather trousers, high boots and red woolen shirts with their sleeves rolled up above the elbows. The condemned convict followed, leaning on the arm of one of the prison officials, with his eyes turned toward the priest, who held a crucifix in his uplifted hand. Suddenly the headsman shouted in stentorian tones, military fashion, "Halt! Front!" and the next instant the little procession stood like a wall facing the State's Attorney.

The latter rose with dignity and solemnity, read the death warrant and the imperial rescript declining to commute the sentence. Then he invited the executioner and the culprit to examine the signature of the Kaiser to the document. This formality was gone through with the most scrupulous minuteness, and then the State's Attorney cried out in a firm voice: "Executioner Reindel, I deliver up the culprit to you; now do your duty."

The sturdy sons of the headsman grasped Schmidmeyer from behind and bore him to the block. There his coat and shirt were roughly torn from his back, and the criminal was forced to the ground, two of the men holding his arms and legs, while the third grasped him firmly by the head. Not a word was spoken during these preparations, and no sound broke the deathlike stillness save the heavy breathing of the murderer, whose massive frame seemed like a statue in the hands of the stalwart sons of the headsman.

Finally came the most extraordinary part of the whole proceedings—astonishing for the dramatic, almost ludicrous aspect given to an otherwise dignified and impressive scene. Reindel, who had in the interval lifted one of the gleaming blades from the table and raised it up in the air before him, suddenly exclaimed, "I wish you to observe that we work without any apparatus, and do not bind the prisoner." Hardly were the words out of his mouth when his gleaming sword whizzed through the air like a lightning flash, and the prisoner's head rolled to the other side of the block, severed completely by the first stroke of the sweeping blade. From the time the executioner's sons seized Schmidmeyer and cried, "It is done," exactly one minute had elapsed by my watch.

STOCK GAMBLING.

The Supreme Court has, says the "Price Call," rendered a decision that will set the thinking apparatus of every stockbroker in motion, and will be read with deep interest by all who seek to acquire wealth by dealing in margins.

The decision that will set the brokers thinking was given in the case of William P. Cashman against George B. Root and others, an action by Cashman to compel Root to recover to him his real estate valued at \$3,000, which was conveyed to the defendant in trust to secure the payment of any indebtedness which might exist within six months after July 14, 1885.

The action was brought against Root as the assignee of an insolvent named Hooker, who was engaged in buying and selling mining stocks on margin or otherwise. The plaintiff had been

THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Queen's Road, and Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

Intimations.

Tailoring.

WHITE & FANCY

FLANNEL

SUITS 8.00.

REDUCED

PRICES

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue  
—200 per cent premium, sales.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—65 per  
share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—65 per  
share, sales and buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share,  
buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$15 per  
share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 72 per  
share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per  
share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$81 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$100  
per cent, premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$35 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105  
per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$11 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
—\$50.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited  
—27 per cent, discount, buyers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share,  
sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$184  
per share, buyers.  
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$36  
per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited  
—\$75 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per  
share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$30 per share,  
ex. div., sales and buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent  
premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent  
premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent  
premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—  
\$25 per share, nominal.  
Pundum and Sungkhe Dca Samantan Mining Co.—  
\$4 per share, sellers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents  
per share, buyers.  
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$10 per share,  
sales.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4  
per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company—\$82 per share, buyers.  
Tengku Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share,  
sellers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,  
Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$50 per share,  
buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share,  
nominal.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,  
Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
The China Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share,  
sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited  
—\$12 per share, sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share,  
sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$85 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6  
per share, sellers.  
Geo. Peacock & Co., Limited—\$15 per share,  
sales.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25  
per share, sellers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5  
per share, sellers.  
The Lukuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per  
share, sellers.  
The Teluk Mining and Trading Co., Limited—  
\$4 per share, buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents  
per share, sellers.  
The Shapman Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$15 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
\$17 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
Founders' shares, \$100 per share, sales and  
buyers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15  
per share, sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$5 per cent  
div., buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'  
shares, \$250 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/2  
Bank Bills, on demand .... 3/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .... 3/3  
Credits at 4 months' sight .... 3/3  
Documentary Bills at 4 months'  
sight .... 3/3  
ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand .... 4/10  
Credits at 4 months' sight .... 4/18  
ON INDIA, T. T. .... 22/2  
ON DENMARK .... 22/2  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7/1  
Private, to 30 days' sight .... 7/1

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the morning of the 30th ultmo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.  
THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 13th ultmo, via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama and will leave for this port to-morrow.  
STEAMERS EXPECTED.  
The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 27th ultmo, and is here on the 30th instant.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Temeraire*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 28th ultmo, and is due here on the 5th instant.  
The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Invicta*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 28th ultmo, and is expected here on the 4th instant.  
The China Shipping Co.'s steamer *S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind*, from Middleborough and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultmo and may be expected here on the 4th instant.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thesaurus*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 29th ultmo, and is due here on the 5th instant.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Victor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultmo, and is due here on the 5th instant.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wren*, left Nagasaki on the 2nd instant at 3 P.M. and is expected here on the 5th.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cassion* left Hongkong on the 23rd instant and is due here on the 14th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.  
SUNGKANG, British steamer, 999, C. B. N. Dodd, 3rd July—Swatow 2nd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
FAREY, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 3rd July, General—Arnhold, Karpow & Co.  
CHELYEV, British steamer, 1,753, R. C. Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
STANFIELD, British bark, 500, J. Clark, 3rd July—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast—Captain.  
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
Peking, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
Haliphong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
Cambuson, British ship, for Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.  
July 2, Ningpo, German str., for Whampoa.  
July 3, Glenlyon, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
July 3, Hafkong, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
July 3, Auckla, British steamer, for Moi.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.  
Per Sungkang, str., from Swatow—150 Chinese.  
Per Chelyev, str., from Singapore—150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Haliphong, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.  
Per Peking, str., for Shanghai.—40 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The British steamer *Sungkang* reports that  
she left Swatow on the 2nd instant. Mad  
southerly breeze and equally weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Kudat and Sandakan—Per *Memoria* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 8:30 A.M.

For Foochow—Per *Tartar* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Nisam* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Bermuda* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Straits and London—Per *Bentara* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 2:30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Peking* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Haliphong—Per *Clara* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Bayern* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Holhong and Haliphong—Per *Holhong* on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 9:00 A.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Niobe* on Monday, the 6th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

For Kobe—Per *Binglos* on Monday, the 6th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco—Per *City of Peking* on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

BENGKOK, British steamer, 1,183, R. Farquhar, 1st July—Kobe 24th June, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, C. Gavazzo, 25th June—Bombay 21st June, and Siapow 10th General—Carlowitz & Co.

CRUZAN, German steamer, 623, W. Weizel, 28th June—Newchwang 21st June, and Chefoo 22nd June—C. M. S. N. Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Scarfe, 27th June—San Francisco 2nd June, and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 27th June—Haliphong 24th June, General—A. R. Mart.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Conley, R. N. R.—Hongkong, Government tender.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanke, 30th June—Yokohama 21st June, Malls and General—Melchers & Co.

HADPHONG, French steamer, 845, Bousquet, 30th June—Haliphong 27th June, and Holhong 29th General—Messageries Maritimes.

LOC SOK, British steamer, 1,607, & Benson 27th June—Bangkok 21st June, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

MAHON, British steamer, 825, A. Dorff, 20th June—Sandakan 23rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMOK, British steamer, 865, Goddard, and July—Swatow 1st July, General—D. Lippard & Co.

NOBO, German steamer, 1,600, H. C. Thomesen, and July—Singapore 20th June, General—Siemssen & Co.

NIAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langford, R. N. R., 19th June—Bombay 3rd June, and Singapore 13th General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, John Panton, R. N. R., 25th June—Vancouver 3rd June, Yokohama 18th, and Shanghai 2nd July.

STEAMER FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLIMOUTH, AND LONDON.

AMO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN UP THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERHAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLIMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

PESHWARI.—Captain W. A. Wheeler, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding VICTORY and

PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong Kong.

The Contents and Value of Parcages are re-

quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Parcages are particularly recommended of and

desirable in view of the Company's

Office, 14, of Lading issued to

Japan, Pacific Coast, and to Canadian

and United States Points.

Parcels should be in quadruplicate, and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer

to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General

Freight and Passenger Agents, Canadian

Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcages must be sent to our Office with

address marked in full by 1 P.M. on the day

previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1891.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK

SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH

AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Saturday 18th July.

Tuesday 11th August.

Thursday 3rd Sept.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via

Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July,

at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yoko-

hama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,

To